

The Crittenden Press

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NUMBER 38

DETERIORATION

RECUPERATION OF SOILS.

BY DR. R. J. SPUR, OF FAYETTE CO., KY.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In undertaking to examine into the restoration of our lands that have been in long cultivation to a larger productivity, it is well to look into the causes of their fertility.

When Kentucky was first settled by the white man, nearly the entire area was a dense forest, the undergrowth, the cane, etc., prevented the loss of soil by rains carrying it into the branches, creeks or rivers. Everything that grew upon the land was returned to it, and was not carried away by rain-storms; the leaves of the trees were annually returned, so of all the plants that were produced; trees would grow to maturity and finally decay upon the land, thus returning all the plant-food that, in their development, had been taken from it, the soil thus being kept to its highest degree of fertility. Not only this, but there was a constant increase in fertility, over and above any loss that may have occurred locally by the food of the beasts of the forest and birds of the air; by the annual change in form of the minerals of the soil into plant-food. The same process is still in full operation, releasing the lime, the phosphoric acid, potash, soda, magnesia, iron, etc., from their combinations and leaving them free as plant food. The section of the State from which this is written belongs to the Lower Silurian formation, in which all the rocks are fossiliferous, which annually releases an abundance of phosphoric acid for the growth of vegetation in the first place, and in the second place, for giving to man and beast such sturdy frames. These are not and can not be produced where phosphate of lime is absent from the soil, unless it is artificially supplied.

But to return: it must be apparent to any one who thinks that the loss of fertility of Kentucky lands, before the destruction of the forests, must have been very small. How is it now? All of the early cleared fields, where at all rolling, have lost largely of their surface soil, in many instances to the sub-soil and rocks, and turning the hill-sides with deep gullies.

The loss to our land from this cause can not be computed, and is without remedy. Every valley has received large accumulations, every branch and creek has been choked by the deposits in them, and even the Mississippi has received contributions from this source. All this irreparable loss has grown out of the original low price of our lands, and the rush for accumulation, without one thought upon the fact that these lands are in our hands as a trust for the generations to succeed us; we have no moral right thus to deplete them. The writer knows of a creek, in which his boyhood days, had a grist-mill on it every two or three miles. The current of the stream was strong, running over a rocky bed, and filled with the finest creek fish. Now, there is not a mill on it in its whole length; many beds and many crossings; not a fish in it, and only a narrow channel, nearly choked. Every observing farmer must have noticed this. It is done, and all that we can do is to preserve what we have, and, with the best management, more or less loss will occur. The ancient and interesting land of Palestine ought to be, in this matter, a lesson to the people. Once one of the most fruitful of all lands, having its hill-sides terraced so as to prevent its soil from washing away; the most fruitful vineyards were found on these terraces. Now, under the control of its present population, these terraces are broken, the hill-sides denuded to the bare rock, and a scene of desolation exists that man's puny arm cannot restore. How long shall this "goodly land" be trodden under foot by these vandals? Possibly enough has been said on this point of injury to our lands by the destructive influence of washing rains, the design being merely to draw attention to this point, so that in the future we may have our minds more directed to its prevention.

We now approach the interesting and more practical part of this paper—the recuperation of our lands, taking them as they are. Let us examine and see if we can what changes have taken place in them, from their virgin state to their present comparatively unproductive condition, and the cause thereof.

All plants in their growth take from the soil certain materials necessary for their development. These plants, in all their forms, from the first tender blade to the full grown ear, are consumed by animals, and these elements taken from the soil by plants, which is the laboratory of plant life, have been transformed into material fit for the sustenance of a higher order of life, go to building up of the animal structure in all its different parts, and it is just that crush of the food of the plants removed from the soil to build up the animal. Now if these plants were returned in their entirety to the soil, or so much as may not have been assimilated by animal bodies, and the decaying bodies of these animals when they died were given to the soil which produced the food that built up their bodies, then no deterioration of soil could take place except from abrasion, indeed, its fertility would be increased by the slow yet constant preparation of plant-food in the laboratory of the earth. How interesting the fact that animals cannot, as plants, draw their sustenance directly from the soil, but that their food must first be molded and assimilated to plant life. Where vegetation can not exist animals life is not found; on the other hand where vegetation is abundant so is animal life in some other form, and the farmer who can cause two bushels of grain or two blades of grass to grow where only one had previously grown, is the benefactor of his race.

Now let us look at the matter in the light of actual facts. The demands of commerce require a purely agricultural people to export, largely of the productions of their soil, so as to enable them to provide themselves with articles they do not produce. Every bushel of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., every pound of tobacco and hemp, every ton of hay, every head of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs sold from the farm removes more or less food from the soil necessary to the growth of plants, and it is permanently gone, and unless we supply the loss annually, or have a reserve supply in the soil ready to be prepared by the process of nature for plant food, impoverishment and final exhaustion of the soil must occur. We can not get something from nothing; we do not possess creative power. There can be no greater toll, than for any man to attempt to cultivate, by plowing, exhausted land, without first adding to it the food that the crop he purposes to plant requires. Take as an illustration tobacco, a crop with which so many farmers in the State are familiar. Its largest mineral element is potash, and unless the soil be new, or has been recuperated by years in grass, the effort will be a failure; tobacco will not grow without a liberal supply of potash in the soil. This plant appropriates a large amount of potash in its growth, and soon exhausts the available supply. Two or three crops in succession are as many as most of our lands will stand, then a rest for a few years in grass will bring it into condition to produce tobacco, the slow processes of nature having liberated enough potash to produce it.

It is not positively certain, but highly probable, that all other mineral elements necessary to the growth of this plant are in sufficient available supply for its growth, but in consequence of the want of potash the land can not produce it. Why, then, should not the tobacco-grower, after taking his crop off, estimate how much potash has been removed from his land by his crop, and return that much to the soil before planting another crop? This can be done at comparatively small cost; the best crop of 1,200 to 1,500 will not take away more than 150 to 200 pounds. The processes of nature will restore part of this, and 150 to 200 pounds sulphate of potash, crushed fine and sowed upon the land broadcast after it is prepared for planting, will be an ample supply for an acre of land. This will not or need not cost the farmer more than \$2.50 or \$3 per hundred; the addition of some slacked lime or land plaster would probably assist materially, unless the land is underlain with limestone; in that case the lime would not be necessary. All other elements are in such small supply in tobacco that an abundance of them is to be found in nearly all soils, unless it be phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Land that is set in permanent grass and used for grazing stock, although the stock be sold from the farm, probably does not lose its fertility, but slowly improves by the processes in nature's laboratory, bringing into the form of plant-food the mineral elements of the soil. To illustrate this idea we state that a perfect fertilizer is believed to consist of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia or nitric acid or organic nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; the other elements which enter into the composition of plants, such as iron, lime, soda, magnesia, etc., are in such small percentages, and are generally in sufficient supply in all soils, that they do not enter into the composition of fertilizers. To some extent the supply of nitrogen is obtained from the atmosphere surrounding us. Every rain that falls is washing it out of the air and brings it to the earth. Snow is more potent in its influence than rain; how pure the air after a heavy fall of snow! There is no smoke left in it—all is precipitated to the earth and becomes fixed therein. Every pound of coal burned, every log or brush-heap burned, every decaying body or matter gives forth nitrogen to be returned to us by rain and snow fall. Phosphoric acid is in large supply in all lands whose underlying rocks contain fossils; where ever limestone rock is found it is more or less fossiliferous; the Upper and Lower Silurian limestone in many places is a mass of fossils; in the subcarboniferous limestone they are less in number, yet abundant. These fossils are composed largely of phosphate of lime; and in their decomposition are constantly giving to the soil phosphoric acid. They contain the same manurial element as the celebrated fossiliferous rock near Charleston, S. C. which has entered largely into commerce. These rocks are very hard, but the slow processes of nature are at work day and night to loosen the bond which confines them in a latent form and sets the phosphoric acid free to become the food of plants. Potash is in large supply in our soils, but so largely combined with other matter that it is not in a form to be appropriated by plants.

As it enters largely into the constitution of all plants one of two things has to be done in successful farming to furnish the necessary potash to the growing plant, either to apply the potash directly as a fertilizer to the soil, or to apply to the land some article, such as sulphate of lime (land plaster), to liberate the potash from its combination and set it free. The former course is to be preferred, as it adds an additional supply of this indispensable mineral element to the soil, as no plant that produces an ash when burned can be grown without potash. The experiments made at the State College the past season demonstrate beyond question that potash is the worst soil of Fayette county productive; other things increased production, but the effect of the potash was surprising; its effect was far above that of barnyard manure, land plaster, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and other things both separate and combined. Its effect might be different on a different character of soil, where potash in combination with phosphoric acid, or with phosphoric acid and ammonia, may be necessary. Experiments, well directed, will alone tell what any given character of soil may need to make it productive; what may suit one class of soil in a county may not suit a different one. Analysis of soil have been misleading; actual application of fertilizers, in various forms and combinations, will alone solve the interesting problem. One soil may have enough potash and phosphoric acid and be deficient in ammonia, another may have this and lack phosphoric acid, and another may have sufficient of these and be wanting in lime, as probably all the flat cold lands at the foot of the knob are. As a rule, all the lands in the State have a full supply of all the other principles which enter in such small proportion into the constitution of plants. We know that there is always enough of iron everywhere, and it is often in such excess as to be injurious. Then if the views above set forth be true, why can not the farmers of each county in the State—I mean wide-awake, progressive farmers—form "Farmer's Clubs," and undertake these experiments? I know that the director (Prof. Scovell) of the Experiment Station at the State College will cheerfully give them all the aid they need. A very large sum of money is being expended yearly by farmers for commercial fertilizers, the constitutions of which, under the present law, they can know accurately; but do they know that their land required this or that fertilizer, and whether some of the more costly and bulky elements might not as well be left out, and the material their land needs be largely increased at a less cost? I venture to say, when the farmers of this State get to understand this subject aright, that there will be a

saving to them of thousands upon thousands of dollars in the purchase of fertilizers, with a largely increased production of all crops throughout the State. One thing in making experiments with fertilizers should be borne in mind, that a plant cannot take up its food unless that food is in a soluble condition, and that in every dry season there may not appear to be any gain from the use of them; still they are not lost; they are in the land ready for the next crop.

Of course it is to the interest of every farmer to make and use all the barn yard manure he can, but this alone will not supply the waste of his land; he must add annually something to help supply the waste. The amount of potash alone taken from our soil annually by the tobacco crop and carried to other lands is enormous, indeed startling. In view of the fact of the necessity of this mineral to the growth of all plants, and the further fact that it is one of the fixed elements of soil, is not increased by rains or snows, or from the air, and that when thoroughly exhausted the soil is necessarily sterile, teaches us the necessity of liberally using it as a fertilizer to all our tillable lands; indeed, the writer believes that a fertilizer is valuable in proportion to the potash it contains, especially for the Blue Grass region.

Potash can be bought in the markets in various forms. The higher grades of sulphate of potash and muriate of potash are the strongest forms, each containing about fifty per cent. of actual potash.

Potash can be found in other forms, as in wood ashes, which contain about 8 per cent., and cotton seed hull ashes, which contain from 20 to 30 per cent.

Tobacco stems (mid-rib) contain from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. of potash, and are rich in nitrogen besides, thus making them very fine fertilizers. Where these can be had near at hand, farmers should avail themselves of them.

Turlington Hung.
St. Louis, March 6.—John Oscar Turlington was hanged at Booneville, Mo., at 9 o'clock this morning. Great crowds were in town today; though only a few were admitted to witness the execution. At 8 o'clock this morning, at Turlington's request, he was awakened, sat breakfast, and donned his funeral attire. As the hour of execution approached he voluntarily announced himself ready. Turlington placed himself beneath the noose and immediately the rope and cap were adjusted, followed closely by a signal which launched Turlington into eternity. At 10:25 the body was cut down, after life had been pronounced extinct, and will be buried in the county's burying-ground; Turlington's relatives having evinced no desire to gain possession of the body.

Middle No. 75.
The wonderful prophet to be seen near Marion, Ky., Crittenden county. A strange and wonderful prophet, whose generation was before the creation of Adam he was not the wandering Jew nor the son of Noah, nor the Levite, nor John the Baptist, for he was certainly before them all. The scripture make mention of him particularly in St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. 8. We may believe that he is no impostor. He never lay upon his mothers breast; his beard is such as no man even wore. He goes, barefooted like a grave friar, he wears no hat in winter nor Summer but often appears with a crown upon his head, his coat is neither knit nor spun; silk nor hair, linen nor woolen. He is a teetotaler. He prefers an humble dwelling to a palace, he is very watchful. He sleeps not in bed but sits in a singular kind of chair, with his clothes on. He was with Noah in the Ark, and was alive at the crucifixion. Nearly all the world hear him: He once preached a short sermon which convinced a man of his sins and caused him to weep most bitterly, though he never rides on horseback; He is in some respects equipped as horsemen are. He is an advocate of early rising, though he never retires to bed. His prophecies are so true the moment you hear his voice you may know what is approaching.

Who is this prophet and what doth he foretell.
Jolly Bill.
A Duty to yourself.
It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken and do not gripe. For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

COSTLY CONGRESS.
Over a Thousand Million Dollars Recklessly Appropriated.

Washington, March 5.—The following is an approximate statement of appropriations made at both sessions of the Fifty-first Congress, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations: Amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations, for the first session, \$361,700,000; amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations for the second session, \$405,000,000; permanent appropriations for the first session, about 101,000,000, and permanent appropriations for 1892, estimated, \$122,000,000. This makes a grand total of \$889,700,000.

Senator Allison expects to have a detailed and positive statement of these appropriations completed in a few days.

Mr. Sayres, of Texas, the leader of the Democratic minority on the House Appropriations Committee, has prepared a statement of the appropriations during the Fifty-first Congress, as compared with the appropriations during the Fiftyth Congress, which shows that the total appropriations made during the Congress just closes were \$1,000,270,471, against \$817,968,850 during the preceding Congress. These amounts include the permanent annual appropriations. The total appropriations for the first session of the Fiftyth Congress were \$422,926,343, and for the second session \$395,337,516, and for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress \$404,442,510, and for the second session \$541,827,961, to which Mr. Sayres estimates \$800,000 should be added for various small items in the appropriations for the Fifty-first Congress.

DELUDED NEGROES.

Hundreds Starving and Freezing in Oklahoma, Brought By Lying Immigration Agents.

Oklahoma City, O. T., March 5.—The race question is assuming a serious phase in Oklahoma Territory, and the continued agitation which the subject is raising is more than likely to result in a collision between the whites and the blacks.

When this Territory was thrown open to settlement a large number of negroes settled in Guthrie, but their presence excited no serious remonstrance. During the last six weeks, however, negroes from the South have swarmed into Oklahoma by the hundreds in response to the luring prospectus, which was scattered broadcast in communities thickly settled by blacks.

The main mover in this grand colonization scheme is said to be E. P. McCabe, ex-Auditor of the State of Kansas, in conjunction with two white men. One hundred and sixty acres of ground were purchased nine miles north of Guthrie, and a mythical town laid out. Glowing descriptions of Langston City were industriously circulated by paid agents, generally colored preachers, and the ignorant blacks of Arkansas, Alabama and Texas have generally invested their small savings in the "promised land."

A gentleman who arrived from Guthrie to-day, described the situation there as something pitiful. The negroes, he said, are arriving by hundreds, and in a condition that is little better than destitute. They are encamped about the Santa Fe depot, and their sufferings from the recent cold weather, in addition to the pangs of hunger, are intense; but the worst feature, and the particular one that has aroused the Guthrie newspapers to a realization of the situation, is the fact that the new arrivals have brought small-pox with them. The people of Guthrie at first suppressed the fact that the disease existed, for fear that the town would be injured; but, since it is found that the small-pox is spreading, the newspapers have come out and openly declared in favor of instituting a quarantine against the blacks.

Persons troubled with rheumatism should read the following from Mrs. K. M. Peters, of East Des Moines, Iowa. She says: "I suffered with rheumatism the greater part of the time for nearly seven years. At times I was almost helpless. I doctored a great deal for it with physicians and tried electric belts, patent medicines and almost everything that is recommended for rheumatism. Finally a neighbor advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was so sure it would help that I procured a bottle. It did help me, right from the start, but it took five 50-cent bottles to cure me, so you can guess how bad I was, as one or two bottles will cure any ordinary case." For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

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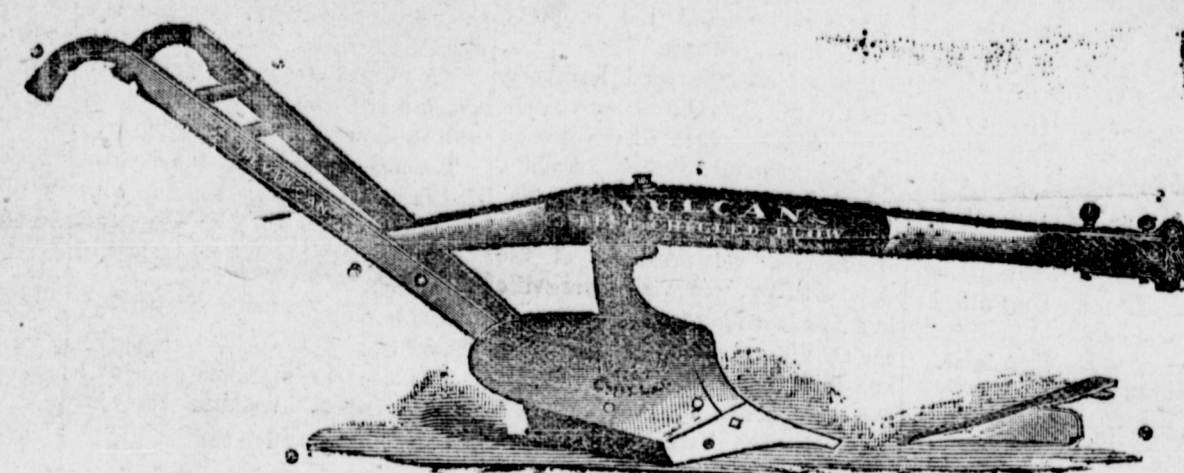
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BOTTOM DROPPED OUT

WE ARE SLAUGHTERING THE PRICE OF

THE COMING PLOW OF THE AGE.



The Vulcan Chilled Plow.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!!

Read, Carefully, TEN GOOD POINTS of the Vulcan Chilled Plow:

- FIRST.—The VULCAN is made of the ORIGINAL AND GENUINE, Chilled Metal.
- SECOND.—The iron used in chilled parts is first quality Lake Superior Charcoal.
- THIRD.—We give you a good solid point—no "scooping out" or "shaving off" to save iron.
- FOURTH.—We give you a solid mouldboard—no thick edges with "scooped out" back to save iron.
- FIFTH.—The VULCAN mouldboard is reinforced on the back by RIBS and will stand double the strain of any other chilled mouldboard.
- SIXTH.—Our mouldboards, being made of the best grade of iron and chilled by the most successful process, have NO SOFT SPOTS, hence will scour in any soil, and are good for ten seasons' plowing.
- SEVENTH.—The SHIN PIECE, or cutter, being separate from the Point, is made as hard as the mouldboard; it thus retains its sharp cutting edge much longer than shins that are soft and part of the Point.
- EIGHTH.—The wood work on the VULCAN is of the best quality White Oak Timber.
- NINTH.—Being CENTER DRAFT and a perfect model, no plow on Earth runs STEADIER or pulls LIGHTER than the VULCAN.
- TENTH.—Always having been the cheapest Chilled Plow in the market, we make a still further reduction of from ONE to TWO DOLLARS on each plow.

We Also Have on Hand A Large Line of

STEEL PLOWS,

And will make very close prices.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

Yours Truly

Crider & Crider.

Fine Farm For Sale!

I offer for sale my farm of 2011 acres, 6 miles north of Marion, on the Marion and Fords Ferry road. The farm is all in grand shape, and in a good state of cultivation; all of it is under good fence; 150 acres cleared—nearly all in clover and grass. Good buildings, two good stock barns a tobacco barn, three good cisterns, and three good ponds. Good apple and peach orchard; and all kinds of small fruit grown in this climate. This farm is admirably arranged for a stock farm. It is susceptible of a division so as to make two pretty little farms, and I will sell either half. Will sell at a bargain.

M. N. Morrill,
Marion, Ky.

Mill For Sale.

The Marion Mill is offered for sale at a bargain. The machinery is all in fine shape—Case Rolls, Shaker feed. Capacity 35 bbls. Has a good custom trade. Will sell or exchange for a farm. Good reasons for selling. For other information apply to

Walker & Rochester,
Real Estate Agents,
Marion, Ky.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixer, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for the blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and, thoroughly builds up the constitution, Hillyard & Woods.

For Sale.

I have for sale two work rules, one horse and a mare, and one yoke of oxen. All good and sound, and work well. I will sell cheap. Come and see me two miles east of Weston, Ky.

Respectfully,
Geo. F. Wilson.

DO YOU WANT

A SAW MILL,
AN ENGINE,
A GRIST MILL,
A THRASHER,
A WIND MILL,
A PUMP,
A BAND MILL.

Or anything else in the way of machinery or machine fittings, pumps etc., etc., be sure to call first on

L. S. LEFFEL & CO.,

Marion, Ky.

A REAL LUXURY!

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face, because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and be a cheerful husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables, and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans, and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

Send back such articles and insist on having just what you ordered.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that "IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CLARK, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. R. SUMMERS, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILOR.

To the voters of Crittenden county. Having been appointed by the County Judge as Jailer until the next regular election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. L. Cook I am now a candidate for the office of said election subject to the action of the Republican party. Since my appointment I have tried to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and if elected promise a continuance of the same earnest effort to do so. Your support will be gratefully appreciated.

Joseph W. Adams.

President Harrison went duck hunting this week.

The Constitutional Convention is discussing the educational features of their work.

The Kansas Legislature committee reports that it found "no evidence to show that the prohibitory law was enforced in any city."

A Kansas farmer refused to pay a \$60 coupon, giving as his reason that he had "joined the Alliance," and "stopped paying his debts."

The Farmers Alliance, of Graves county, refused to endorse Dr. Clardy for Governor. They don't like the doctor because he submitted to the action of the Democratic party. They evidently mean politics.

Webster county Democrats have already called a primary election for nominating a candidate for the State Senate. The primary is to be held on the 18th of April. The time and manner of nominating certainly will suit all hands, but the three counties should have agreed upon the same day. Webster, as usual, is claiming that this is her time to furnish the man. We will not argue this point, but would like for her to bear in mind that she has endeavored to furnish the man twice in the last three elections, and succeeded once. Crittenden has furnished the man once and honors are about even on that score.

SHOT DOWN.

A Memphis Scandal Ends In a Dreadful Street Tragedy.

Memphis, Tenn.; March 10.—Mr. David H. Poston, a prominent lawyer of this city, was this morning shot and mortally wounded by Col. H. Clay King, a well known citizen, and also a member of the Memphis bar. The tragedy occurred on Main Street, opposite Court square and occasioned great excitement on the crowded thoroughfare, which was thronged, in addition to the usual crowds, by a large number of lady shoppers which the bright spring weather had brought out.

Mr. Poston was a member of the law firm of Poston & Poston, and his family is one of the most prominent in the city, and well known throughout the South. His father was also a celebrated lawyer.

Col. H. Clay King served with distinction in the Confederate army; being commander of "King's Tigers," a brilliant lawyer, has held different offices in Shelby county and is the author of King's Digest of the laws of Tennessee, which was for a long time a standard work.

The causes which led to the shooting have their origin in the law suit, which has become a "case celebre" in both Tennessee and Arkansas judicial annals, and to which H. Clay King and Mrs. Gideon J. Pillow, wife of Gideon J. Pillow, of Fort Pillow fame, were the principals.

The litigation has been pending for a number of years and grew out of certain transactions between these parties with regard to Arkansas lands. Mrs. Pillow claiming the title through certain deeds signed by King, and which he claimed were never executed as far as delivery was concerned, alleging that she obtained surreptitious possession of them.

Potato, Vick's Perfection.

This variety has been grown and thoroughly tested, and the report comes from every quarter that it is one of the finest potatoes for general purposes. Its wonderful productiveness, fine appearance and good cooking qualities have made it a great favorite where known. The tubers grow compact in the hill, and are large and uniform in size, oblong inclining to oval, but generally flattened. Color white, with tinge of pink, around the eyes, similar to the Hebron. The vine is of strong, vigorous growth, yet stocky and short jointed, maturing almost the same time as White Star. The introducer of this potato, James Vick Seedman, Rochester, N. Y., says it will prove of great value for field culture and become very popular.

We advise our friends to send for Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, which amount may be deducted from the first order.

THE O. V. SALE.

Confirmation of the Deal With the Huntington Syndicate.

(Henderson Journal.)

The sale of the Ohio Valley Railroad to the Huntington system is now confirmed by all the officials of the road. The terms of the sale are not known except the stockholders and probably will not be made public. It seems there were two bidders for this road, the L. & N. and the C. & O.

It is known that Mr. Smith, of the L. & N., has been looking after this road, and his business in New York lately is said to have been connected with the deal.

The C. & O., who needed the road worse than the L. & N., became the highest bidder and the property sold to this syndicate.

Possession of the road has been given to the C. & O., but no change in the officials or agents has yet been made. The Evansville Standard says that Mr. Huntington, the owner of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and General Echols, vice-president of the C. O. & S. W., will visit Evansville in a few days for the inspection of the O. V.'s entrance into the city, and that their visit here will lead to the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river a short distance above this place.

The Evansville Journal gives a forecast of the probable officials of the road. It says:

"It is probable that John Echols, the second vice-president of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley, will be elected president of the Ohio Valley, and R. Frazier, superintendent under Mr. Echols, will doubtless have his authority extended over the new acquisition. E. W. Howe, the traffic manager of the N. N. & M. V., will no doubt assume the same duties on the O. V. Geo. A. Smith, at present the efficient general passenger agent of the Ohio Valley, will doubtless be retained as local agent of the road."

TOLU.

Dan Browning was here Tuesday. Mr. P. B. Croft returned from a short visit to Ills Saturday. This Conier the "boss man" of the Cincinnati co was in town last week superintending the loading of stave barge.

Tolu was visited by a boni fide steamboat Monday. The J. C. Kerr came up through Mr. Geuss's field with a barge.

Clement & Croft have just received an immense stock of spring and summer clothing.

Miner & Clark the new merchants were busy last week getting in shape to do business. Their store rooms looks very neat.

The water is receding very rapidly and in a few days Clement & Croft will have a big and elegant stock of new furniture.

One of H. Young's boys, Jot, fell the other day while at play and broke his arm.

The mill engine got tired the other day and broke its wrist. It was sent immediately to Dr. Heilman of Evansville, and now puffs louder than ever.

S. A. Marks, known to fame as a clever gentleman started for his old home in Tennessee Sunday. The best wishes of his many friends go with him and suffice it to say he will be missed. Sam was great on reminiscences, and when in the right humor could wield a fertile and spicy faber. Bon voyage old man.

Col. Walter Anthony is visiting friends in Livingston county. The Col. has but recently added a wife to his belonging and we wish him joy.

A three year old son of John Worford's died last week with scarlet fever.

From observation we are inclined to say that we rather peddle lightning rods than to boss a tejob.

Look out for a parrot and monkey time here next school election. It is war to the knife and knife to the war, we speak by the card.

S. B. Weldon returned from the wild and woolly west last week very much disgruntled with that part of this territory.

Mrs. T. J. Wright has been sick for the past fortnight. Dr. Boyd being in constant attendance.

Sol Lee and Bailey George came in from the upper district the other day blowing like Granpus. The back water made them soldier in. They had a dozen eggs between them.

Brownie Franks is clerking for Miner & Clark.

Miss Roxie Longford of Evansville is visiting her sister Mrs. J. W. Buzz.

The smoke of battle has cleared away and the school progress nicely.

Clement & Croft are selling lots of goods.

Ed Young is in the chicken business.

Chas. G. Humphreys went to Marion Ky., Monday "hoss" trading.

Clement & Croft will buy any thing in the produce line you have.

New Salem.

Everybody complaining. Born to the wife of D. R. Brown March 4th two girls. One of the above children died March 5th and

the other not expected to live.

Mrs. Fred Brown, Daughter of Esqr. Shreve is very sick and has been so for several weeks.

Mrs. Blanch Harris, of Carville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tyner.

Miss Blake Harpending, after a protracted spell of sickness is getting up and about again.

Goodell Shreve, Rev. Eaton, Jon Wandell visited Rev. Sidney Childress at Lola this week and report Rev. Childress as being very low.

W. J. Latue, John Waddell and Tom Harpending were engaged two days last week surveying a new road from J. W. Shreve to near Emmaus church.

Thomas Wring near Emmaus met with a serious accident last week, by the glancing of an ax. He had two of his toes cut off.

The backwater on Clay Lick Creek gives it the appearance of quite a river.

The farmers owing to the continued rains are getting behind with their work.

W. J. Grimes has six of his family down sick.

Stable raising at W. H. Brown's the 5th.

Esq. Stevens, of Salem paid us a visit last week. We are sorry to see the Esqr. in such bad health.

W. C. Tyner bought up a lot of poultry for the New Orleans market last week.

James B. Hardy came down last week visiting his family. He is doing a job of carpenters work near Fredonia.

Rev. William Peck is preaching for the good people of Tyner's Chapel this year.

Bro. Towery filled his appointment at New Salem on the 4th notwithstanding the impassable condition of the roads.

Rev. Carter has closed his meeting at Salem. The meeting was a success.

Miss Hattie Hardy visited friends at Salem last week.

Planting burning is over, the preparations for a big crop of the weed are being made by the farmers.

Mrs. Martha Bruster and son Henry, are visiting relatives near Carville this week.

How long before our Sunday Schools will open.

Charley Millikan's horse fell from Hartigan's bridge Friday and strange to say was not killed.

Would it not be better for Livingston and our county to put up some banisters on said bridge as it is very dangerous and might cause some one his life.

Ed. Harpending of Francis, was in this section last week.

Wedding at the residence of Rev. Eli Eaton on the 24th. Miss Cora Gillis and Marion Bateman of Hancock county, were united in marriage, Rev. Eli officiating. May their lives be always as happy as the beginning. Several nice presents were presented by friends.

Upo.

Shady Grove.

Rain, snow, cold and hot, carefully compounded, make it disagreeable on every living creeping thing.

Born to the wife of E. F. Stevens a girl.

J. G. Asher has moved to his farm known as the Poplar Ridge.

J. D. Sisk is having a very good school.

J. L. Cardwell and family are visiting relatives in Hopkins Co.

J. B. Cullen is talking of adding to his undertakers business a large stock of furniture.

W. H. Towery has drawn the design of a new business house. E. E. Stevens informs us he will begin work the 9th inst and push it until completed.

Our town begins to look somewhat like a "tree planted by the Rivers of Water."

Balden Bros. are doing an extensive saw mill business on the Hickory Ridge. R. H. Kemp is just above them on the river saving R. R. ties, and H. Bell just below them saving ties. All doing a self-sustaining business. Balden Bros. have the advantage of the other mills.

We understand E. W. Jones & Bro. have given Baldwin Bros. an order for a large bill of palling, to fence in their rabbit orchard.

Two Senators have died recently, we are persuaded, that the noted assemblies, will, (if they have not), adopt and sing: "Broad is the road that leadeth to death."

Mrs. John A. Logan's epistle calls to our mind Preck's male chickens when he laid.

Deputy Sheriff Tom McConnell is in town.

J. H. Moore is now in town writing insurance. We hear him telling McMorning that he is only 50 miles in advance of Hicks' never failing prophesies, of earthquakes.

We are sorry to note the continued illness of Eld. S. A. Childress. Kalamazoo.

Fredonia.

Fredonia has the best Sunday School to be found in this part of the State. The school at the Seminary is the best we have ever had and the youngsters from Madisonville must not break into our interests by taking the assistant teacher away.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in and around town.

Dr. W. D. Kirkpatrick was called to Princeton last week to see Rev. L. O. Spencer's children who have the measles and whooping cough both.

There was a nice lot of cattle shipped from here last Saturday.

Sam Howerton is in Cincinnati this week buying his spring stock of goods. He is having a large trade. His February sales better than ever.

There were a lot of farmers Monday purchasing seeds, plows and gearing as if they thought there would be weather for farming pretty soon even if it was blowing, snowing and sun shining all in the same hour.

John Smith calls the attention of the farming community to his extensive facilities for making and repairing anything in their line he has a large stock of material on hand and will do your work in first-class style and at reasonable rates. Give him a trial and be convinced. You will find him at his shop and ready to fix you up for farming and if you want horseshoeing done he can't be beat in the county.

Freedom.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather our prayer meeting goes on with interest increasing.

The recent heavy wind storm lifted the top off of Uncle Jax Brown's crib and stables, but the good people came in soon and put it on again.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Butlers health is improving very much.

Rev. R. N. Woodside preached at the school house last night.

What has become of the Francis scribe. Wake up brother and let us hear from you and all other neighbors.

Guess Who.

In Memoriam.

Cora Ella Parish, on Jan 21st, 1891, passed to spirit life aged 13 years and two months. She was the daughter of Geo. W. and Martha Parish.

During four consecutive years of continual labor in this district as a teacher, Cora's name is the first that the fingers of death have erased from our rolls—erased, but only to be written in shining letters in the Book of Life. Cora was an affectionate girl possessing all those noble traits in youth, which speak of useful womanhood. At home she was the joy of the household and ever ready to do her parents bidding. She possessed fond parents of whom she was a worthy daughter.

At school she was studious and obedient, and cheerfully undertook any work allotted her. She loved her teacher; to please him was her greatest enjoyment; to gain his smiles in recognition of merit, was indeed sunshine to her heart. She made rapid progress in her studies and bade fair to make an accomplished woman. Her illness was short, but her suffering intense, during which she displayed great fortitude. On Friday eve we saw her leave school for home in high hopes, buoyant, full of life; but alas! are the dawn of the next Friday, we beheld her laid gently to rest, in her narrow bed to "wait the resurrection morn."

When we again entered the school-room to resume our duties, our eyes rested on the vacant seat, till the briny drops welled forth, and with a heaving breast we for the first time realized, in truth, that we had lost one of our best and noblest pupils. But Cora will answer to our roll no more; kindred angels led her from this cold comfortless world to the realms of bliss, where saint's immortal dwell, when all is knowledge love and truth. Dear parents do not mourn "The Lord doeth all things well." We know that you tenderly missed the tiny through many a weary day until it grew to be a beautiful flower, shedding its radiance around you; but the Reaper came to the harvest and your favorite blossom fell with the ripened grain.

"He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes, He kissed their drooping leaves, It was for the Lord of Paradise, He bound them in his sheaves,"

"My Lord hath need of flowerets gay, The Reaper said and smiled, Dear tokens of the earth are they, Where he was once a child."

"They shall all bloom in field of light, Transplanted by my care, And saints upon their garments white, There sacred blossoms wear."

"And the mother gave in tears and pain, The flower she most did love, She knew should find them all again, In the fields of light above."

Her Teacher.

Robertson & Jones, Jonesboro, Ark., write: "C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure gives universal satisfaction." Pleasant to take. No cure, no pay. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

Can't Sleep Nights

Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all lung troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25c and 50c, by Hillyard & Woods.

BROWN PATAGONIAN FOWLS.

Their Origin and their Leading Characteristics.

Rural New Yorker discusses as follows the Patagonians, black and brown, the latter being the preferred sort.

Several years ago a hoodlum advertised a "new breed" of poultry—the Patagonian. A thrilling tale of a seaman who found a coop of these birds on board a South American ship served to give the breed a start. It went up like a rocket, but came down heavier than a stick. We bought several settings of the eggs, some of which failed to hatch at all, while others gave a variety of chickens of all sizes and colors. This seemed to be the experience of most of those who bought eggs, and the "Black Patagonians" are now practically unknown.

Last year, however, we began to hear of the "Patagonians" again. While visiting Mr. C. S. Cooper's poultry yard to look at his Wyandottes, we noticed a pen of unequalled strikingly handsome birds, different from anything we had ever seen before. At first sight they seemed to be small dark Brahmas, but an examination quickly showed that they had several distinct markings.

"What are those birds, Mr. Cooper?" "Brown Patagonians! This breed is a 'sport' from the old black Patagonians."

The birds were so handsome that we bought a setting of eggs. The hen, "Princess," shown in the cut, was hatched from this first brood. The picture is an excellent likeness of the hen.

"Princess" weighs about 6½ pounds. She is dark gray in color, with delicate white pencilling in the feathers. Her legs are short, yellow in color, and lightly feathered. The comb is small and fully protected by a crest or "top-knot," which gives the birds an airy and spirited appearance. The body is round and plump, with a moderate amount of breast meat. In fact, if one could take a small

dark Brahma hen, change her color a little, diminish the size of her comb, add a top-knot, take some of the feathers from her legs and make them shorter, thicken her body and add breast meat and double her intelligence he would have a hen like "Princess."

Regarding the origin of the brown Patagonians Mr. Cooper tells that he bought a breeding pen of black birds for pure Patagonians. The first season he obtained a few brown chicks from their eggs, reserved the chicks and sold the original black ones. The succeeding season he had a mixture of brown and black chicks; preferring the browns, he disposed of the blacks and reserved browns only. These are the counterpart of the original purchase except in color. They are said to be hardy, fair layers of eggs and good table birds.

Things Told at Bee Meetings.

Mr. E. L. Pratt, of Beverly, Mass., in an address before a farmers' meeting in Boston, said on the subject of hives: "For either box or extract honey the eight frame size is about right, though I have been successful with seven Langstroth frames to the hive. It is natural for bees to store honey over the brood, therefore all honey receptacles should be adjustable to the top and directly over the frames, so arranged that two or more can be tiered up, according to the amount of honey being produced. The standard box is of one piece and 4½ inches square. Any other size is a drag on the market in the majority of cases."

At this same meeting Mr. W. W. Rawson, of Arlington, the well known Massachusetts market gardener, told that he is obliged to keep from fifteen to twenty swarms of bees to use in greenhouses for the fertilization of cucumbers. He is confident that if he did not have bees he would have no cucumbers, as he does not attempt to fertilize by hand.

Mr. Lyon, who has had considerable experience with foul brood, said, at the meeting of the International Beekeepers' association, that he had tried all the drugs recommended without success, and finally shook a colony into a new hive on comb foundation and was surprised to find them all right after that. L. W. Baldwin told at this same meeting that he had cured foul brood by shaking the bees out of the hives upon sheets of foundation.

What Others Say.

Says Rural New Yorker: A commercial bushel of potatoes weighs as much as a bushel of wheat, but the bushel of potatoes is four-fifths water, and it ought to be, and is, as easy to grow five bushels of potatoes as one bushel of wheat. And yet it is not uncommon for a bushel of potatoes to command as high a price as a bushel of wheat.

W. L. Rutherford, a successful breeder of Jersey cattle, says in selecting breeding stock see that the dam is individually good; that the sire has an unbroken pedigree and is of a good strain, and especially that he has a good dam. It is an old saying that "the bull is half the herd." In my own experience I find the influence of the dam on the offspring to be greater than that of the sire.

Mr. Powell says a pig to be most profitable to the grower must be slaughtered at from 60 to 160 pounds. Beyond the latter figure the maintenance ration, he thinks, is too great.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1891.

No lover of a fine plant or garden can afford to be without a copy. It is an elegant book of over 100 pages 8½ x 10½ inches, beautiful colored illustrations of Sunrises, Amaranthus, Hydrangea and Potatoes. Instructions for planting, cultivating, etc. Full list of everything that can be desired in the way of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc. Also full particulars regarding the cash prices of \$1.00 and \$2.00. The novelties have been tested and found worthy of cultivation. We hope it will be our good luck to see the Nello Lewis Carnation and taste the Grand Rapids Lettuce. It costs you nothing because the 10 cents you send for it can be deducted from the first order forwarded. We advise our friends to secure a copy of James Vick, seedman, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOUR FLOUR

150 BBLS

THAT MUST BE SOLD.

This first class flour and we must sell it. Prices guaranteed, and flour guaranteed. This is your opportunity to buy the best flour at BOTTOM FIGURES.

WE WILL PAY

50 cents cash for corn, 55 cents in flour for corn. The best grade of corn meal always on hands.

CLARK & SON.

Marion Roller Mills.

HAM. H. LOVING,

Fire, Tornado, Life, Accident

INSURANCE.

Over \$100,000,000.00 Cash Assets Represented. Losses paid without discount. OFFICE IN NEW BARK.

How to Reach the Masses!

"How shall we reach the masses?" asked a religious paper. Dear brother, you can best reach them with a spoon. Go for them with a knife and fork. Humanity's tender point is its paunch. The conscience of man may be seared as with a hot iron, but his maw is ever open to impression. His intellect may be stunted, but his appetite is a giant. Take him to the concert or the theatre, and he comes away to seek the nearest feeding place where he may gorge himself before he sleeps. The little struggling church that bankrupts itself still further by venturing on a lecture course, finally lifts itself clear out of debt by a series of suppers. A man howill not pay fifty cents for a book will dump one dollar and fifty cents' worth of dinner into his system. A picnic without ten parts of food to one part of band, is a flat failure. When "receive" a distinguished guest, we feed him; when we say "good-bye" to an eminent citizen, we give him something to eat, we have a feast for the wedding guest, luncheon for the waiters, and a light collation for the mourners. There are a thousand restaurants to one library, yes, more. [By-and-by, if the principles of evolution be true, this world will be peopled by race of stomachs with legs and arms. The legs will be needed to carry the stomach to the trough and the arms to fill it up.]

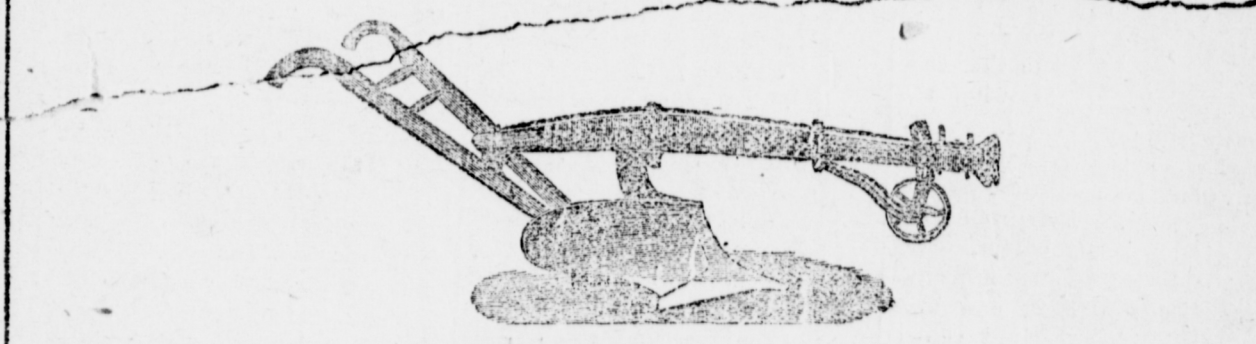
BUY YOUR

Groceries, and Your Furniture, too,

FROM

M. Schwab.

OFTEN IMITATED but NEVER EQUALLED.



THE OLIVER CHILLED

IS ABSOLUTELY AND POSITIVELY

Guaranteed to be the best Chilled Plow on Earth.

Oliver's Unparalleled Cut in Prices

has paralyzed his would be competitors and sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of thousands of plowmen throughout the country. Just think of it! A NO. 19 OLIVER CHILLED PLOW FOR \$8.50, AND NO. 20 FOR \$9.50. In fact all sizes of the Original and Genuine Oliver Chilled Plow are sold as cheap as the base counterfeits and imitations. Almost every plow factory in the country has patterned after the Oliver Chilled, vainly hoping to make a plow just as good as the Oliver, but "they never touched her," and the same inevitable result stared them boldly in the face while "FAILURE" stamped itself in brazen letters on their every effort and the

Grand Old Invincible Oliver is still King of the Field

The Oliver runs lighter, lasts longer, pulverizes the ground more thoroughly and is better adapted to all kinds of soil than any other kind of chilled plow made. Remember these plows are fully covered by a guarantee in every respect. PARTS BREAKING FROM ANY DEFECT ARE FURNISHED FREE and any plow failing to do satisfactory work may be returned. In addition to the Oliver Chilled we have the Free most complete stock of Steel Plows ever in this country, embracing BLOUNT TRUE BLUE, John Deere's BLUE BEARD and Avery's Plows. We are also headquarters for

Campbell, and Evans Corn Drills.

And KEYSTONE CORN PLANTERS

We call your special attention to our

KEYSTONE DOUBLE LEVER DISC HARROW.

The finest implement ever put in the field, don't fail to see it and investigate its merits.

Our LEADER Cook Stoves

are truly the woman's friend. Cooking with them is a delight. We keep them in all sizes and prices.

We Are Leading the Procession in every thing in our line. We'll sell you goods at Small Profits.

Come and see, look through our stock and get our prices. We will save you money.

PIERCE & SON, Marion, Ky.

Clothing

SHOES

Clothing

SHOES

We have just received an Immense Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Dry Goods. We also have a Complete stock of Ladies and Gents Hats, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Furniture, Coffins, etc. Our prices are always the Lowest. We have purchased a larger stock than ever before and

Will Guarantee You Prices Lower than any other House in the County

We earnestly beg you to call and examine our stock.
TOLU, KY.

Yours Truly,
CLEMENT & CROFT.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Sam Gugenheim has the biggest stock of Clothing in the country and sells them cheaper than anybody.

Mule for sale on 12 months time, 6 per cent interest and good security. \$100. Call on Crider & Crider.

Fresh Mackerel at Schwab's.

Buy your furniture at Bennett's.

Best brown domestic 5¢ and 6¢ at Mrs. Wolf's.

All kinds of furniture at bottom prices at Bennett's.

A good ox team wanted—M. Schwab.

Country land, and country bacon 7½ cts. at Schwab's.

Who keeps the best grade of groceries in town? Hays.

Who is it that wants to sell a full blood mail hog cheap? Hays.

The bottom has dropped out of the Chilled Plows at Crider & Crider's.

Don't be kidnaped by other big yarns, but see Hays' prices and goods before you buy.

You had better see Schwab's seeds and get his prices before buying.

Who is it that will send you every ounce you buy? Hays.

Who is head quarters for provisions, staple and fancy groceries? Hays.

Stop right now and read Gibbs & Gilbert's little ad, found on this page.

Who is it that so earnestly watches the interests of his customer? Hays.

You know I have saved you money on seeds, and will do so again—Schwab.

The best coffee ever brought to this market 4½ lbs. for \$1.00—Schwab.

Hardware of all kinds and farming implements of all kinds for sale cheap by Crider & Crider.

Who keeps evaporated apricots, apples, peaches, Prunes, Plums and pears? Hays.

Mrs. Wolf is still giving away a present with every five dollars worth of goods bought.

If you need a bureau, a bedstead, a lounge, a safe, a mattress, a table, or chairs, bear in mind that Bennett has them at the lowest prices.

With every five dollars worth of goods bought, I will give away a nice present.

Mrs. A. Wolf.

Dry Goods at prices which cannot be duplicated at Sam Gugenheim's.

I have too much stock and will sell for 30 days cheaper than ever before. I am what I say. Come and look and you will find this no boast. I need money and must have it, if you need any groceries or provision, take advantage of this offer.

M. Schwab.

What does this mean, why it means this and nothing more that you can get sewing done by Mrs. Miles, so cheap and neat that it will pay you to send for her. Do you know I not only sew cheap but I do all the going after work, and all you have to do, is to let me know about your sewing and I will come for it. No more waiting from week to week to get work done, Mrs. Miles.

Walter Davis will start west in a few days.

Gibbs & Gilbert went multiplying on ton sets.

Gus Summerville has decided not to move to Marion.

Eld. T. C. Carter was at Clay Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. H. M. Cook of Fords Ferry, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Eugene Sutcliffe, of Memphis, was in town Tuesday.

Messrs. J. W. Blue and T. J. Cameron went to Paducah Tuesday.

Mr. J. M. Freeman has engaged with Crider & Crider for a year.

The meeting conducted by Evangelist Howard closed Sunday night.

Messrs. H. T. Flanary and S. Gugenheim went to Cincinnati Tuesday.

Mrs. Carrie Maxwell and children were visiting friends in Caldwell county, Tuesday.

Latest styles in Ladies and Misses trimmed hats for sale by S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

Mr. Elijah Spurr died at the residence of W. M. Morgan, of this place, Thursday night, of consumption.

Gibbs & Gilbert didn't quite sell out all of their goods last Monday, and they still have bargains for you.

Mr. Jacob Rudy, of Providence, was in town Tuesday mixing with the people. He is a Senatorial candidate.

Mr. G. E. Davis, of Baxter Springs, Kan., was in town this week, the guest of his brother-in-law, J. A. Hurley.

Ladies have you seen S. D. Hodge's stock of lace, embroideries? If not call and see them. No charge for showing.

T. J. Cameron talks of retiring from the mercantile business to devote his entire time and attention to the sale of his button case.

Mr. J. W. Wallace has sold his residence in Marion, and will make a trip to the West in search of green fields and sweeter water.

Mr. F. M. Cruce and family left for Dodge City, Kan., Monday evening, taking with them a car-load of stock, farming implements, etc. Frank will begin farming in earnest when he reaches the prairie country.

Residence Burned.

The residence of Mr. M. G. Gilbert, three miles north of Marion, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. But little of the contents of the house was saved. The house and furniture was insured for \$1000.

Horse-jockeying on the streets is a nuisance, and ought to be prohibited. The town purchased and set aside a lot for that purpose, and passed an ordinance, making it a fine to use the streets for such purposes. The law ought to be enforced with fear or favor.

Hon. S. O. Nunn was mixing with his many friends at this place Monday. He is not a candidate, but is well pleased with his position as Deputy Warden of the Branch Penitentiary. He was however putting in some good work for Norman for Auditor.

Our young friend Robt. LaRue has purchased an interest in L. J. Price's store at Levisa and will engage in the mercantile business. He is a fine young man, and we bespeak a good trade for the new firm composed of the excellent gentlemen L. L. Price and Robt. LaRue.

County Court.

Geo. M. Travis qualified as administrator of Mattie L. and Dola E. Wilson minor heirs of F. N. Wilson. The will of W. H. Rochester was probated, and Mrs. M. A. Rochester qualified as executrix of the will.

The following road overseers were appointed: Jouth Stone, Wm. Lofton.

Mrs. J. H. Morse spent several days last week with relatives at Iron Hill.

Mr. Elias Motsenbocker returned from Arkansas last week. He has been in that State several months.

Eld. J. S. Henry was at Lola last week so see Eld. Sidney Childress. The doctors do not think the latter will recover.

J. E. Watson came to town Monday and swore out a warrant of arrest for J. R. Moore, accusing the latter of drawing a gun on him, and abusing him generally.

Mr. Moore, State agent for the Building and Loan Association, spent a day in Marion last week, and he and the local secretary, H. A. Haynes, sold fifty shares of stock that day.

A young teacher who is attending the Academy said to us: "We have one of the best schools in Marion. I over attended. The teachers are as thorough and as painstaking in their work as anybody could desire."

A Hung Jury.

The result of the trial of R. Y. Thomas Jr., at Morganfield, for killing Elmore, resulted in the failure of the jury to agree. Nine were for acquittal and three for conviction.

Marriage license have been to Geo. M. Reynolds and Susan Babbs, D. J. Travis and Sallie Stewart, Wesley Jacobs and Mary Alexander, John C. Perkins and Mattie Julia Josephine Evans.

Squire Brighman, of Blackford, paid us a call Wednesday. He says Blackford is going to boom some of these days. Mr. A. K. Woody has purchased J. M. Clements mill at that place and will add a planing mill and an improved flour mill.

Escaped From Jail.

On Thursday night, March 5, Wm. Manard, a young man who was confined in the county jail for carrying concealed weapons, made his escape; the jailer was at the time at church. In the afternoon, Wm. Robinson, a brother-in-law of Manard's went to the jail residence and asked permission to see Manard, stating that he had a message from his mother to deliver to the prisoner. The parties all being well known and the sentence being short, Mrs. Adams, the jailer's wife gave Robinson the key that unlocked the second door from the outside. After spending an hour in the jail Robinson returned and delivered the key. That night when the jailer returned from church, Manard was out and gone, and the jail doors were locked and the keys in the proper drawer. The negro now in jail says Manard told him that he (the negro) could get out, if he wanted to. Robinson may have left the door unlocked when he came out, or the keys may have been taken from the drawer while the jailer was absent. A warrant for the arrest of Robinson was placed in the hands of Constable Jim Doboe, he went to execute the papers, but Robinson got the "drop on" him with a double barrel shot gun, and refused to be arrested. Robinson has since been arrested and is under bond to answer the charge of assisting Manard in escaping.

The jailer has offered a reward of \$25.00 for the escapee prisoner, "Uncle Joe"; the jailer is very much mortified and chagrined about the affair.

The best corn drill on earth is the Hoosier and guaranteed to be such; for sale by Crider & Crider.

We always lead in clothing for men and boys. Sam Gugenheim.

April Delinquent for sale at Walker's bookstore.

SPEAKING.

Messrs. Clark and Summers on The Stamp.

Monday at the courthouse Messrs. Clark and Summers, candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature addressed the people. Mr. Clark spoke first. He said in substance: In the republican form of government when an individual felt like he was to some extent competent to fill an office it was that individual's privilege to ask the people for that office. This was his apology for being a candidate. He said that according to the present situation of State affairs, he believed that the next legislature would be the most important since 1852 when legislation had to be overhauled and conformed to the new constitution. Should the new constitution be adopted, a complete revision would be necessary, hence the importance of sending good men to the next session. He said that he would like to discuss State questions, but as the new constitution was yet in process of completion and the discussion of it until completed and submitted to the people would be in opportune. Some provisions already adopted he liked and some he did not like. We should not be too hasty in passing judgement upon the convention, 25 years from now, when their work was bearing fruit, we may regard the body of men now in Frankfort as able and wise. The speaker said that he was and had always been a Democrat, and that he had reasons for so being, but that he had no quarrel with those who looked through different glasses. The masses of one party were as honest and patriotic as those of another. He said that his honest convictions were that the Democratic principles were necessary for the proper administration of our form of government, and that "equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none," was a doctrine that must be the foundation of our government. He said that he believed in local self-government, the national government must not do for the State what the State can do for itself; nor the State what the county can do for itself. The present situation of affairs could not be charged to Democratic party, because that party had not been in exclusive power since Buchanan's administration, and the cry that both of the old political parties were alike corrupt, was unfair and unjust. The party of centralization had controlled legislation and was responsible for the vast hold corporations and individuals had upon the vitals of the country.

To the farmers, the speaker said that he was a farmer; all that he had had dug from the earth. He was a farmer from matter of choice. He did not belong to the Alliance, because when it was organized he was engaged in a small way in buying tobacco, when he closed that out he was a candidate and would not join them because it would appear that I was doing so purposely to seek votes. As I understand the principles of the order, in a great measure I endorse them, and find them so closely identified with the doctrines of the Democratic party, that I regard it unwise and unjust to leave the party, and go after a third party. I urge Democrats to stand by the party, don't go off in any third party movement. I never fought the Alliance, but I have fought for the Democratic nominees. If I am not the man to represent you, choose some other and he shall have my earnest support. My opponent, Mr. Summers is as good a man as Livingston county affords, and if elected will to the extent of his ability, make a good representative, but he wandered away in some elections, and I feel, all things else being equal, the man who has stood firm has a better claim for your suffrage.

Mr. Summers followed; his speech was short. He said that in attempting to speak he was certainly out of his line of business. That he had no aspiration for the office, until petitioned to become a candidate by 50 or 60 as good Democrats as Livingston county affords. This was the reason he was a candidate, and he was not prepared to make a speech. If the people thought him competent and worthy, he would be glad to have the nomination, and would make every effort in his power to make a good representative. He would especially favor all measures of economy.

Uncle Joe Adams followed the Legislative candidates, and said that for forty years he had served the people faithfully as the village blacksmith, and he hoped they would remember him at the polls next August and continue him in the office of jailer.

The Third Party.

According to the arrangement and appointment, the third party was organized at Marion Monday. The movement is entirely independent of the farmers' organizations—a large per cent of the latter refusing to form new party affiliations. The attendance was not large. Speeches were made by John Hodge and Wm. Brown. The organization was effected by electing Wm. Brown, who ran against Judge Nunn for the Constitutional Convention, a president of the new party and W. E. Flannery Secretary. The declaration of principles has not yet been made public. It is said that the object in view in the formation of this organization is to run a man for the legislature, and a number of names have been canvassed as snubby candidates.

Tiger Disc Harrow guaranteed to be the best implementation of the kind; for sale by Crider & Crider.

Go to Gibbs & Gilbert for fresh groceries, honest weights and full measures.

Plows, harrows and corn drills; all cheap. Crider & Crider.

If Gibbs & Gilbert brings groceries down to living prices; want you look to your interest and give them your patronage?

Go to Crider & Crider if you want a plow, wagon or any other farm implement.

For bargains in men and boys wool hats call on S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

Why give \$6.25 for patent flour where you can get it for \$6.00 at Gibbs & Gilbert.

We sold more Hoosier corn drills last year than all others combined.

Crider & Crider.

I have just received a stock of boys and men's clothing which I will sell as cheap as anyone.

S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

Gibbs & Gilbert don't advertise and sell White N. O. sugar for granulated, but sell you the pure stuff for 13 1-2 lbs for \$1.00.

A CHILD KILLED.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the most pleasant to take of all fever and ague remedies. Warranted to cure chills and fever. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

Have you seen that man's wool hat for 25 cts for sale by S. D. Hodge, Salem, Ky.

A NEW MERCHANT

A Word With you a bout Trade.

I have a large, well assorted, and cheaply purchased stock of General Merchandise, viz: Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Groceries, etc., and I will sell at the very closest living margin. I will treat you fairly, sell you goods at the bottom prices, and will appreciate your trade. When in need of any article, see my goods, get my prices. Respectfully Yours,

J. H. Rutter, Salem, Ky.

THE CANVASS OPENS.

Messrs. Summers and Clark make a List of Appointments.

J. R. Summers and S. G. Clark, candidates for the Legislature will address the people of the district at the following times and places:

Fords Ferry, Friday,	" 13
Tolu, Saturday,	" 14
Lola, Monday,	" 16
Carrsville, Tuesday,	" 17
Hampton, Wednesday,	" 18
Birdsville, Thursday,	" 19
Salem, Friday,	" 20
Dyessburg, Saturday,	" 21
Smithland, Monday,	" 22
Paradise Church, Tuesday,	" 23
Speaking at 2 p. m. Other candidates, if any, invited to attend.	

Stray.

A small light bay mare, shod all round got away from me at Cadiz, Monday night. Had on a small hog-skin seat, common sense tree saddle, will be thankful for any information. R. T. McConnell, Cadiz, Ky.

Notice to the Public.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to Copher & Belt that they must call at once and settle the same. We bought said accounts and must have the money without further delay. And we further state that we will not sell goods on a credit for a longer time than 30 days. Gibbs & Gilbert.

200 Bushel Sweet Potatoes.

I am now ready to supply all, with the celebrated yellow, and red pawns and southern queens seed sweet potatoes of my own raising. Mrs. Sarah Whitt, Near Caldwell Springs Church.

Notice.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to J. B. Dorr at Crayvenville, Ky., will please come forward and pay at once, and thereby save cost. Accounts must be paid at once. Mr. Thos. Yancey is authorized to receipt you. He will always be found at the store. J. C. Wolfe, Assignee.

Notice.

People wanting good Strawberry vines, will do well to call on the undersigned 5 miles north of Marion; 30 cts per hundred.

J. D. Worley.

DO YOU WANT A PENSION

I have been enrolled as agent for claimants before the Pension Department. I will give your claims the closest attention. No fee unless successful.

H. A. HAYNES.

Don't buy Boots & Shoes until you price Sam Gugenheims.

Tornado Insurance.

Question.—Have you a Policy of Insurance on your Property against Loss or Damage caused by TORMADOES, CYCLONES, or WIND STORMS?

These terrific storms, which of late years have been encountered in every section of the country, seem to follow no law which can be definitely determined, even by scientists, and

No Season or Locality is Exempt From Them.

The sections that are spared to-day from their wrathful visitation may be the scenes of great destruction to-morrow. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom for all to secure themselves as much as possible from loss resulting therefrom. The old

PHENIX, of Hartford,

though any of its Commercial, Rural, Village or Farm Agencies, is now prepared to grant Insurance against Loss or Damage by Tornadoes, Cyclones or Wind Storms, at rates of premium.

ALWAYS INSURE IN THE PHOENIX

It has **DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL** of any other tornado insurance company doing business at Marion.

J. H. MORSE,
RESIDENT AGENT,
MARION, KY.

All kinds of policies written at lowest rates.

OFFICE: BRICK HOUSE COURTHOUSE YARD.

To Save

Money Buy Your

BOOTS & SHOES,

And Gents Furnishing Goods at
HEADQUARTERS.

I have the largest stock, the greatest variety, and lowest prices. If you need fine or coarse Boots or Shoes for yourself or your wife, or your children, come and see my

Superior Goods.

They will wear well. They are comfortable. They are cheap. I also keep a large line of GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC. Come and get my prices,

H. T. FLANARY & SONS,
MARION, KY.

DR. GROSVENOR'S
Belcapsic
PLASTERS
THE BEST POROUS PLASTERS IN THE WORLD.
Will instantly relieve
all pains such as
RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS, LAME BACK, &c.
GROSVENOR & RICHARDS, Boston, Mass.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

Precautions to be Taken in Laying Tiles

So as to insure the Effectiveness and Permanence of the Draining Operation. Board Trench in Drain.

Next to perfect grading of the bottom, the effectiveness and permanency of the whole draining operation depends on the careful laying of the tiles. The work should never be entrusted to a raw hand, unless the latter is endowed with an unusual amount of common sense, skill and intelligence. It is not sufficient to run the best risk of having this important work slighted. Following are instructions given by T. Greiner in the work just published by William Henry Maule, entitled "How to Make the Garden Easy."

THE SOFT BOTTOM—TILES ON CLAY BOTTOM.

Laying the tile should follow immediately upon the leveling (grading) of the bottom, and in order to perform this task without stepping into the ditch a six foot pole with a one-quarter inch iron rod fastened to the end and bent in the form of an elbow is used to handle section after section of tile, and placing it in its proper place. The ends should be closely fitted together, and clay subsoil firmly packed around them, and then in their place, until the ditch can be filled up again to the top. Fine surface soil or anything that will decay should not be put immediately in contact with the tiles. It is also essential that the point of discharge in the lateral should be a few inches above the level of the main, to insure a good flow. It is obvious that the tiles can be laid directly upon the bottom of the ditch when the subsoil is perfectly hard and solid, especially if of stiff clay. Soft mud or quicksand in the bottom of drains makes it necessary to rest the tiles upon a line of narrow six inch boards placed in the drain, as here illustrated.

In some instances this cannot be readily obtained, at least not without paying heavy transportation expenses, and other means of constructing the drain have to be found. I have used board trenches with excellent results. The poorest kind of lumber may be utilized for this purpose. Two boards are nailed together at right angles and held firmly in place by strips nailed diagonally across. Such troughs may be placed directly upon a carefully graded, hard, stiff clay bottom, or upon a line of boards placed upon bottom in same way as the tiles. Stones and pebbles, where plentiful, can be used to good advantage also; but to get a properly constructed drain with such material the inexperienced owner will always find it safest and cheapest to have the work done by somebody that understands it. This is always best, and drains thus made will be of more lasting value. All stone drains are quite liable to get choked up after awhile, since it is almost impossible to keep the soil from washing and working among the stones, and finally fill up the throat.



BOARD TRENCH IN BOTTOM OF DRAIN.

But tile drains, if ever so well laid, cannot be expected to last forever, and often they give out quite unexpectedly, making it necessary to take up parts of them for repairs. In an emergency of this kind it is quite convenient to know the exact location of every drain and to be able to find it without having to dig over a large area. A map showing the location of every tile drain put down, with distances marked in rods and feet, will be of great advantage and a valuable assistance sooner or later.

How to Kill Quack Grass.

The following conversation took place at a New York Farmers' Institute:

"What is the best way to kill quack grass?"

E. Van Alstyne—By summer fallowing, and not allowing it to grow any all summer, or by putting in hogs enough to root it out. This can be done by fencing off the patch and scattering corn over it to induce the hogs to root.

Col. Curtis—The roots of quack are very sweet and palatable. These make fine food for hogs. Mr. Van Alstyne is right—convert them into pork. It can be done easily. The quack patch is just the place for the little pigs, as they will be active in digging the roots out, and there is nothing better for them, as they get with grain food, as the roots will make the bulk they require and keep them healthy; besides, they are very fattening. Quack grass has the most value under the soil, and the pig is the natural factor to utilize it, only give him a chance.

The Fowls for a Gourmand.

"Trick" believes the Leghorns the only fowls for a gourmand. Henry Hales thinks a Dorking infinitely superior to all others. Irving Crocker claims the Wyandottes. Uncle Polch claims the Brahmas as the champions, while Radd, Thompson and others find the Plymouth Rock the finest table birds in the land. We always believed in the Wyandottes, but past experience brings to our mind the toothsome meat of the game fowl, and, honestly speaking, the game stands very close to the front under all conditions, says a contributor to The Poultry Journal.

Bees Abandoning for Lack of Food.

A frequent cause of the desertion of bees from their hives is short crops. The preventive for this state of affairs is apparent, and yet amateurs are always asking what to do. There is no better advice, perhaps, than that given by Root in his book on bee culture, namely: After the bees have swarmed out and are put back into the hive give them a heavy comb of sealed stores if you can; if not, feed them a little at a time until they have plenty, and see that they have food in the comb. If necessary give them a comb of unsealed larvae from some other hive, and then feed them until they have a great abundance of food.

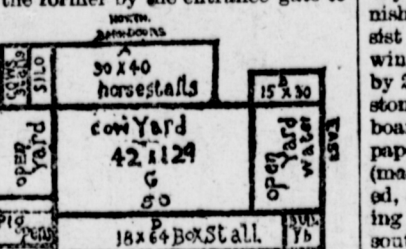
Chicken Items.

Mr. Curtis, of Saratoga county, N. Y., says: Cures are caused by a worm. A remedy is to make the chicken inhale lime dust. Sometimes it kills the worm and sometimes the chicken. Cholera is caused by diarrhea, which runs into an infection. Do not keep chickens on the

FARM BUILDINGS.

How These Multiplied and a Corrected Barn Yard Resulted.

Eight years ago, writes a Pennsylvania farmer in *Norfolk's Dairyman*, the only building upon my farm were those on the accompanying sketch marked "A," 30 by 40 with 20 foot posts, and "B," 15 by 20, with 10 foot posts. The former had a barn floor through the center 14 by 30 feet, and was elevated on a stone wall on three sides, high enough for stables underneath. The latter was separated from the former by the entrance gate to



FARM BUILDINGS AND BARN YARD.

The barn yard, which was simply an inclosure surrounded by a board fence seven feet high, and sloped away to the south, and was simply arranged so that all the liquids could run away nicely, leaving the yard always dry. The same autumn I added the building "C," 30 by 30 feet, to have room for vehicles, tools, and some fodder and hay. One-half of this has since been made into a silo as indicated on the sketch.

The following spring I saw so many dollars going down the slope in the golden liquid that I determined to make a basin of the clay soil of which the yard was formed. This I did by making it about thirty inches deeper in middle than at edges and a regular dish shape. At the same time I found a necessity for more stable room, and a little later erected the shed "D," 10 feet by 64 feet, divided into six stalls, with one entry on the south side.

As more room was needed in a year or two, the buildings "E," 24 feet by 32 feet for pig pens, and "F," 16 feet by 20 feet, with posts 24 feet, for tools underneath and fodder above, were erected. This, it will be observed, nearly surrounded my barn yard with buildings, except on the east and a small section on the south and west, and although all roofs were pitched to carry away the water, we began to experience the serious difficulty of too much water. The yard held all the water that fell in it, and the full length of high top rubber boots was necessary to enable us to get about. As a temporary relief we had to cut a channel out one side of the yard, and let the golden liquid flow away again. It began to dawn upon me that a covered barn yard would be a good thing, and as the space being especially deficient—the following plan was resorted to: The space marked "G," 42 feet by 30 feet, was covered by a barn, with posts 30 feet. This barn was set on sixteen posts of round white oak about fourteen inches in diameter, mounted on stone pedestals and high enough to clear the turning floor and came level with the old barn floor and in line with it. This increased our threshing floor to 72 feet in length and covered a large area of the yard. This seems to have been the best thing, and as the cold place in summer and a warm place in cooler weather, and protects the manure from bleaching rains and bleaching sun.

Grasses for Hay.

Clover, timothy, orchard grass, red top and Hungarian or mulla are the best grasses usually grown for hay. For feeding out on the farm with all classes of stock, red clover stands at the head. It can be sown in the spring on wheat or oats or by itself. It grows rapidly and gives a good yield if the season is at all favorable. In addition to making a good feed, whether pastured or harvested and made into hay, clover is one of the best crops to raise in building up the fertility. Timothy is one of the best grasses for hay for horses, and if hay is grown for market timothy will return the best profit, as it sells at a higher price than any other clover.

Red top makes a good hay; it ripens after clover and timothy and is better adapted to growing on thin land than either of the others. It can be sown in the usual way. Orchard grass on reasonably good land makes a good growth and yield, the only objection being its inclination to grow in stools, but this can be avoided by using plenty of seed and sowing it in a broadcast manner. It is a valuable grass, and if sown in a broadcast manner, will give a large yield of hay. It is an annual and must be sown each year, and is not a profitable grass to grow on thin land. It can be sown the latter part of May or the first of June, and care must be taken to prepare the soil in a good condition before planting—Prairie Farmer.

Galled Shoulders.

John M. Stahl wrote fifteen years ago that the best preventive of gall should be to bathe the shoulders each evening with salt water. He has written it several times since, and he again calls attention to it in *The Farm Journal*. He says to wash around a corn cob, with which to apply the salt water. Begin its use a month before the plow begins and continue it through the working season.

Agricultural News and Notes.

The executive committee of the World's fair directory has voted to give cash premiums in 1893 for the live stock exhibited.

The California legislature is to be asked to provide special legislation to encourage the culture of ramie in California.

An average crop of hay in the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 tons, and the value estimated at \$957,000,000.

It is believed by many that sheep ranching is destined to supersede the cattle industry on the plains.

The American Bannor oat introduced by Vick, according to report, ripens early, has a stiff straw of good length, with grains white, large and plump.

Champion Short Horn Heifer.

The portrait here presented of the short horn heifer belonging to Queen Victoria, can hardly fail to interest the admirers of this breed of cattle, inasmuch as said heifer is a perfect specimen. Her evenness of form, thickness of flesh and general fine appearance leave little, if anything, to be desired.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

A Poultry House That Consists of a Two Story Upright and Two Wings Built by an Enthusiastic Poultryman of New York State.

The accompanying cut represents a southeastern view of the main building of Mr. Willis Clark's poultry yards, Wyandotte, N. Y. This building furnishes the winter quarters, which consist of a two story upright and two wings—total length, 80 feet; upright, 16 by 20 feet; wings, each 12 by 35 feet, on some foundation, boarded with rough boards first, then covered with tarred paper, and again with inch pine siding (matched), the whole being neatly painted, and costing about \$200. The building stands on a tableland facing square south.

The building is divided into ten pens, each 8 by 24 feet, separated by wire netting attached to baseboards 2 feet high. The feed is kept in the front portion of the upright, and is fed on the floor of the alley (24 by 80 feet), water being also set in the alley, thus preventing its over-run or waste of food by trampling. The people feed through spaces between 8-inch iron rods, set 3 inches apart, about 18 inches high, above which wire netting completes the division between the pens and alley to the roof.



POULTRY HOUSE WITH WINGS.

Mr. Clark claims no originality in the construction of the pens or other furniture, except that to circumvent "egg eaters" he sometimes closes his nests and compels the culprits to lay in nail bags, at about one-third of the distance from the bottom of which he builds the nests. This has proven effective when all other means have failed. All furniture is portable, and can be carried through the door leading to the alley, taken out and cleaned by the owner, whitewashed or painted with crude petroleum, which he obtains from oil wells only six miles away at a nominal price. The second story of upright is used as a storeroom for coops, feed, dust, etc., through the winter, and for hatching purposes in the spring, for which his always trusts to "mother hen," with all her faults, his room, 16 by 20, is usually occupied by fifty sitters. The foregoing cut and description are reproduced for our readers from *The American Poultry Year*.

Applying Commercial Fertilizers.

A correspondent of *The New York World* writes: My plan in the garden, especially with all small crops like lettuce, onions and cabbages, is to prepare the soil in good tilth ready for the seed, and then scatter the fertilizer broadcast as evenly as possible. Then even the surface with a road steel rake; work the fertilizer well into the soil, and then scatter the fertilizer broadcast as evenly as possible. Then even the surface with a road steel rake; work the fertilizer well into the soil, and then scatter the fertilizer broadcast as evenly as possible. Then even the surface with a road steel rake; work the fertilizer well into the soil, and then scatter the fertilizer broadcast as evenly as possible.

Northwest Stockman discusses as follows:

Old, broken mouthed ewes are dear at any price. If they cannot be sold to the butcher feed them to the cows, or the fall—they will get them anyhow before "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

All sheep are subject to both internal and external parasites. Feed them occasionally a little hard wood ashes or finely pulverized tobacco, which will free them from worms and improve their general health. Dip them thoroughly in some approved sheep dip, and there is nothing better than a preparation of tobacco.

Do not overstock; better keep too few rather than too many. If a flock of 100 sheep could be made as profitable as a flock of 50, sheep would be raised in purple and fine linen. Mix a little sulphur with their salt; it enriches the blood and disagrees with ticks and other parasites.

The plants that derive profit from gypsum include all known to the agriculturist, but some more than others profit by the fertilizer, says American Cultivator. Clover stands at the head of the list as one responding quickly to the application, and it will often make all the difference between a good and a bad crop. He clover whether the gypsum has been applied. One hundred pounds of land plaster to the acre, sown broadcast, will prevent a clover patch from being burnt up by a dry spell, and 300 pounds spread over the fields beforehand will give the clover a splendid start. It may be sown at seedling time, or when the plants are up, but the former method seems preferable. If it will, then enable the plants to get a good catch. Gypsum is thus made the foundation of a good crop of clover, and if the young crop is threatened by a drought, gypsum can come in very handy. Even during very severe droughts land plaster will avert direful calamity in the clover field if applied early enough, says the authority quoted.

See Cleanings.

At a recent meeting at St. Catherine's, Ont., a vote was taken on the question of outdoor versus indoor wintering of bees. The majority favored packing on summer stands.

Mr. Thomas G. Newman urges on the readers of *The American Bee Journal* the importance of their making bee and honey exhibitors at the agricultural shows, and gives some very good reasons for so doing. There is no doubt about the attractiveness to the average fair goer of bees in glassed hives and honey in glass crocks.

If separators are to be used, which shall they be, wood or tin? I believe the general decision is that tin is preferable with wide frames, and wood with the Beeskeepers' Review.

"Ripe" honey is honey which has by evaporation become sufficiently thick to be sealed in the cell.

The queen cells are elongated and are the ones in which queens are reared.

Root tells that the slatted honey board is now scarcely ordered, and he has almost ceased making them. Fixed distances and thick top bars are running it out entirely. Of course queen excluder honey boards are as popular as ever.

There is one way in which the bees

can be kept from robbing the hives

is to keep the hives in a cool place

and to keep the hives in a cool place

and to keep the hives in a cool place

and to keep the hives in a cool place

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TAKE NOTICE.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

I have opened a New Stock of goods in first room east of the Bank, where I will at all times keep a First Class stock of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERIES,

As well as Canned Goods, Spices, Pickles, Cigars and Tobacco and in connection will run a FIRST-CLASS

BAKERY & RESTAURANT,

Where I will at all times try to have something on hand to eat to please the taste of the most fastidious. FRESH OYSTERS served in any style. Everything

NEW, NICE AND CLEAN.

Thanking the good people of Crittenden and adjoining counties for their liberal patronage in days past, I hope by honest dealings and kind treatment to merit a continuance of the same. When in town don't fail to call and see the Old Man,

A. M. HEARIN.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

USED FOR THE FIRST 25 YEARS FOR RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, SPRAINS, ETC. PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A WORD

TO MY OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

Since the fire I have moved my shop to the Murphy house on Bellville St. where I can serve you as I have for the last 40 years. I return my grateful thanks for so long a patronage and hope a continuance of the same. I have a good stock of Saddlery and Harness of all kinds, Stoves, Plows and Drills. All will sell as low as the lowest. Come round and see the OLD MAN before buying and he will surprise you.

Yours Forever,

A. C. Gilbert.

R. W. WILSON, President. H. H. LOVING, Cashier. W. C. CARMAN, Vice Pres.

Marion Bank

MARION, KY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$200,000.

DISCOUNTS PAID. LOANS MADE. RECEIVES DEPOSITS. BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE. MAKES COLLECTIONS. REMITTANCES, etc., etc.

All rates reasonable. The patronage of the people is solicited.

OUR PREMIUM

COOKERY

Any one sending us \$1.40 for a year's subscription to the PRESS, will receive this valuable and useful book FREE. For a club of three cash subscribers we will give a book FREE.

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TAKE NOTICE.